

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

Deserters.

The proclamation of Governor Vance, while it promises to those who have deserted from their post that they return voluntarily to duty, within the next thirty days, a full pardon, unless they have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, it warns those who neglect this offer, of the extreme penalty that awaits them; and it furthermore informs them that the whole power of the State will be employed to secure their capture. In other words, it is a declaration of war against desertion in North Carolina; and we know that the Governor is taking steps to enforce his proclamation. But the admirable document has a further significance than this: It assures the aiders and abettors that the law will be enforced against them in the State courts.

Now, what is the law against aiding and abetting desertion? We publish it herewith, that all may see it:

DE-RETERS.

An Act to punish aiders and abettors of Deserters.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State, or of the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall, under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a conscript, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall have force from its ratification.

Enacted the 7th day of July, 1864.

The Judges (some of them) in charging the Grand Jury on the duty of investigating as to the commission of this offence, have charged that it was incumbent on them, first, that the party aided was a soldier in service, or a person enrolled; next, that it was incumbent on them to prove that such soldier had deserted. We have heard this charge given in this loose, vague manner, so loose and vague as to leave the Grand Jurors unacquainted with what kind and measure of proof should satisfy them. The deduction drawn is, that this proof must consist of positive evidence of the enlistment and enrollment, and of the want of a furlough.

It would have been well for the Judges to go on, and state to the Jury that there are circumstances that warrant them in drawing the inference of the offence from the conduct of the parties: As, when a man wearing the appearance of a soldier, or known to be in the service, visits or remains for an unusual length of time at home, at his parents', or elsewhere, supported, not having the appearance of ill-health, or of being disabled; this is the case for the examination of the Grand Jury; for if the parties be brought before the body, the soldier can at once exonerate the suspected person; for he can show his furlough and the action of the proper medical authority to whom he is required from time to time to report.

Grand Jurors should pursue this course in regard to every case where they know, or have reason to believe, a soldier has over-stayed his time; for, in such a case, when a soldier may have had a furlough, if he avails himself of it to remain away after it expires, and disregards the instructions for obtaining its extension, this will be desertion.

So, if any person having the appearance of a soldier, though not known, still may if known to be a soldier, appear in a neighborhood in a clandestine manner, if there be any appearance of concealment by those who contribute to his support; if he remain in unusual retirement, or if there be any suspicious appearance about his presence in the neighborhood, it is the duty of the Grand Jury to examine the case, and by bringing the person himself before them put him to the proof of showing his furlough; for the Grand Jury is a body for enquiring into the commission of crime, and may commence its investigation on bare suspicion.

But there are persons who do not aid or maintain the deserter after he deserts, but who cause his desertion. These are the seditious publishers of articles abusive of the Governments—State and Confederate—of gloomy articles exaggerating falsely the evils of the war and its probable continuance—who falsely assert that the popular elections are controlled by force and fraud—that the Government means to perpetuate itself by its military instruments, &c. Such persons are guilty of crime; and it is the duty of Grand Jurors to bring them to punishment.

Now let us see what is Seditious. It is a common law offence, and it is defined to be either verbal or real. Verbal, or the uttering

of words tending to create discord between the Government and the people. Real by conveying a considerable number of people without lawful authority, under the pretence of redressing some public grievance to the disturbing of the public peace.

We do not pretend to set out the limits for the discussion of the political acts of administration, nor to seek to confine the legitimate freedom of the press. We only mean to speak of what every fair mind will at once comprehend to be within the definition of the crime seditious, as we have quoted it: The uttering of words tending to create discord between the Government and people.

In time of peace it is well to give broad scope to the freedom of speech, and not to ante its slipping into license, because the Government is able to take care of itself, and the evil of curtailing free speech is greater than that which may be apprehended from its licentious exercise. But in time of war, when a people are invaded, and their all periled, then the safety of society requires a restraint upon licentiousness. Compare with the definition of seditious such publications as these:

"We have seen this thing of trying to vote against bayonets;" thereby meaning that the popular elections are controlled by Governmental force. "We consider Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis fairly seated in their respective chairs during the war, or for life; with their Provost marshals at every town and village, and the whole people declared to be in the military service—the people will sustain them." Thereby meaning that the head of our Government is a despot who means to violate the constitution, and hold his office for life, by military force, and that the people are a subject to this force that they will sustain it.

"And so, you think they'll take militia officers and justices of the peace? Of course they will; every one of them between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exception of a few favorites, will be in the army before the first of March; and as they have but recently voted to 'sustain the Government,' and continue the war, we see no reason why they should not take a hand." Thereby meaning to have the people believe that the Government places men and officers of the State in the army as a punishment for their exercise of the right of suffrage.

"And do you see no end to this thing? None. Mr. Davis cannot make peace, for we have no idea that the federal Government will ever consent to treat with him." Thereby meaning to have the people believe that they must substitute some other mode of negotiation with the enemy than through the Government, or have interminable war.

Now, do such publications inspire discord between the people and the Government? If so, they are seditious and criminal. But they do much more. They lead good citizens to oppose the war for independence which we are waging; they lead men to withhold from the Government the means of carrying it on; they stimulate men to avoid the military service; they stimulate the soldier already in service to desert, and they hinder those who have deserted from re-enlisting and returning to duty. They thus greatly increase the amount of desertion and they render force necessary to be employed to arrest the deserters. These publications therefore, introduce civil war into the State.

But where and how are these crimes committed? We answer, in every county in which such publications are put in circulation. Say that the paper publishing such articles is printed in Raleigh, and is sent by its publisher to Mecklenburg, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Granville, Cumberland, New Hanover, or elsewhere. It is seditious committed in the county where the publication is put in circulation. And if such publications are found in the counties we have mentioned, or others, it is the duty of the Grand Jurors to investigate the matter and have justice done in the premises. It would be well to settle the question what is seditious by a course.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTHERN PRISONERS.—A fair for the benefit of Confederate prisoners of war at the North, is to be held in London, England, in October, under the patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Murat, the Marchionesses of Bath, Lothian and Ailesbury, Countess of Chesterfield, and other distinguished ladies. It is suggested that the ladies of the South may send to this fair specimens of their handwork for sale. Such contributions may be sent to the Mercury office, Charleston, South Carolina, and they will be forwarded to London.

By the blunder of the printer, we were made to say yesterday, "Wheeler is reported to have done much damage to his rear," instead of Sherman's rear, as written.

The suggestions of our correspondent "REX," and the object he has in view, are all commendable and desirable, if practicable. But there are insuperable barriers to the arrangements he proposes, and hence the publication of his article would be futile in the accomplishment of the end desired.

Tucker, Andrews & Co., advertise a large lot of BUTTS on hand—a much needed and scarce article.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A girl in Paris lately turned her head around with such a jerk that she broke her neck. A French surgeon soon after gave it a twist, the vertebrae was replaced, and the girl got well.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Raleigh there are girls who turn their heads with such jerks that they break their hearts, and there isn't a Surgeon in the whole place who can "give 'em a twist" and "replace the vertebrae." But the girls do this, also, with a skill more than surgical. Let the French Surgeon subsidize.

From the Petersburg Express of Wednesday.

From the Front.

Since the active movements of the past week, culminating in the engagement of Sunday, matters have remained comparatively quiet on the line of the Weldon Railroad. Artillery and musketry have, for the time, ceased their roar and rattle, and given place to the more quiet work of the pick and spade. On Sunday night the Confederate forces abandoned the ground which they gained and held on Sunday morning, and fell back having been previously brought off the field, and the dead buried. The position in front of the Yankee works to the west of the Railroad, on the Vaughan road was also yielded.

The Yankees were not slow in discovering the absence of any strong Confederate force in their immediate front, and on Monday, and for the fourth time, advanced their skirmishers. During Monday they occupied the battle field of Thursday, Friday and Sunday, threw their pickets forward to Johnson's farm, some distance this side, and Davis' farm—the scene of three battles, in each of which the Yankees were driven back—is now within their lines. Thence, westward across the Vaughan road, towards the Squirrel Level Road, their lines are undisputed. A fair opportunity has been granted them to bury their dead who lie thickly strewn through the woods and fields around them, which, it is to be hoped, has been done.

True to their instinct and habit, the Yankees at once commenced to dig and throw up earthworks as fast as they advanced, and but for a thick skirt of pine woods at this edge of Davis' farm, their fortifications might be seen from the farthest limits of the city. As it is, their pickets, though not themselves visible, cast their longing eyes upon our southern suburbs.

The enemy have strongly fortified themselves in front, back and rear. They have left no available point unstrengthened—not even from the point at which they first struck the railroad, and thence onward to the Jerusalem plank road. They have left nothing undone that skill could accomplish, and the rest they intend to leave to their artillery.

The object of the Yankees, after they shall have rendered their present position secure, will be to raid upon our railroad communications, and gradually extend their lines in that direction. They would, if possible, invest the city of Petersburg from the east, south and west, and compel its evacuation. The left of their line as they would have it, should rest upon the river above, and the right upon the river below the city. It is a fine plan, and would probably starve the port of our city, if allowed to be successful, but Grant has to consult some one before he carries it out.

It is our opinion that no further advance around the city will be permitted. If Grant persists he will find unexpected and powerful obstacles in his path, which will make him pause, if not retreat. In common with the entire community, we have an abiding confidence in the skill and strategy of our noble Generals, and when the proper moment comes, we feel that we shall be relieved of the presence of the invaders in that quarter.

We have had related to us many interesting incidents of the recent battles, which, if we had time and space, it would afford us much pleasure to publish. One we cannot refrain from mentioning, though we are assured that numerous others like it, but perhaps not so brilliant, occurred. During the progress of the battle of Friday afternoon, two privates of the 12th Va. Infantry—Geo. H. May, Co. A, and Miles, Co. B, who happened to be in town, started out to join their regiments. They had their rifles with them, and on hearing the sound of action, were compelled to advance through a thick skirt of woods—but rather to one side of the combatants. They had gone some distance into the thicket, when to their surprise they observed a party of Yankees advancing towards them. To retreat would be death, and to stand, would, to all appearances, be immediate capture. The two men scolded themselves behind trees, held a hasty consultation, and resolved to put a bold face upon the matter. Private May acted the spokesman, and Private Miles played the part of a whole regiment.

When the Yankees had arrived within short speaking distance, May stepped forward and boldly demanded a surrender. He backed his demand with the statement that a regiment was in his rear, and another around on their flanks. Some of the men at once threw down their arms, but the commanding officer showing some hesitation, was soon silenced by the threat of overpowering numbers being shortly upon him. The whole party disarmed themselves and marched in double file to the spot where our bold privates were stationed, and May, placing himself at their head and Miles at the rear of the column, carried them safely to a stronger guard. The prisoners numbered twenty-five privates. Their chains were indelible when they discovered how they had been deceived.

Among the officers captured on Friday, was a Federal Major—a brother to a gallant and most meritorious sergeant in one of our well known artillery corps. We understand that they had confronted each other on the Peninsula, again in front of Petersburg, where they once met, and lastly after the battle of Friday, when the Sergeant recognized his brother a prisoner. Such is the fortune of war.

The Richmond Sentinel, of Wednesday, referring to operations around Petersburg, says:

Yesterday and the day before, with the exception of the usual picket firing and shelling, was comparatively quiet in front of Petersburg.

The affair of Sunday was not of that importance supposed by some. We had but a small force engaged—probably not more than a division; and although the enemy held the railroad by the force of superior numbers, they were driven back some distance, with a less far greater than that of their assailants.

The Express relates an incident showing the gallantry of Gen. Hagood. A Yankee Colonel had seized a stand of colors belonging to his brigade, when Gen. H. dashed forward, and after a hand to hand contest, killed the Colonel, and recovered the colors.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The capture of Sheridan's supply train is given as the cause of his falling back towards Harper's Ferry; but it may be that the large number of one hundred day's men in his command, who have no stomach for fighting, had some weight in turning him down the Valley again.

General Richard L. Page, now commanding Fort Morgan, is a Virginian and a cousin of General Lee. He was a commander in the United States navy before the war, and since, up to the time of his being ordered to the harbor defences of Mobile, held the same rank in the Confederate navy. He is universally esteemed a gallant and accomplished officer.

CAMP 48TH N. C. T., Aug. 22, 1864.

Editors Confederate: On yesterday, the 21st, our brigade (Cook's) was ordered to support Barton's Brigade in an attack upon the enemy, who still holds, as you no doubt have already learned, the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad; and although we did not have to do any actual fighting, our brigade suffered considerably from shelling, in a charge we made on the Yankee lines. Below please find list of casualties in the Brigade:

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Serg't Major E. Porter, wounded slightly in shoulder.

Company A: Wounded, Private George A. Jones, severely in side; Peter H. Jones, breast severe.

B: Killed, Acting Lieut. W. P. Richardson. Wounded, Private R. G. Ervin, severely in side; H. B. Nott, slightly in arm.

C: Wounded, Serg't M. J. Jarrell, slightly in face.

D: Wounded, Private G. T. Morgan, head severe.

E: Capt. W. H. Ballard, missing. Wounded, Private J. R. C. Ward, J. G. Clayton, B. G. Morton, G. S. Strickland.

F: Wounded, Serg't S. P. Patterson, in foot, slight; Private W. B. Smith, in foot, slight.

G: Wounded, Serg't L. C. Gupson, in leg, slight.

H: Wounded, L. D. S. Thompson, left arm, severe; Private Wm. Ray, slightly in hand.

I: Wounded, Serg't J. C. Bass, slight in hand; S. A. Harris, lost left leg; Private L. Waddell, mortally wounded, since died.

K: Serg't J. H. Dillard, jarred by shell. Wounded, Private David Koonce, slight in face; D. S. Harly, severe in hand; W. G. Williams, jarred by shell; R. H. Brownell, (courier to Gen. Cooke) severe in arm.

L: 15th Regiment—Killed 1; wounded 24; missing 1; total 25.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A: Private S. Ward, jarred by shell; L. E. Watson, shot himself in hand (accidentally).

B: Wounded, Private Sam'l Carson, slight in shoulder.

F: Killed, Private S. G. Lockhart, and E. S. Fawcett. Wounded, Private J. C. Hanner, in back, slight; M. Adams, in foot, slight; P. McNamee, in hand, slight.

H: Killed, Capt. Marker. Wounded, Jno. A. Williams, shoulder; Serg't J. H. Little, in wrist, slight; Private W. R. Overton, in hand, severe; W. H. Stanson, in side, slight; J. N. Swanson, shoulder, slight.

Killed in Regiment, 4; wounded, 11—total, 15.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Co. B: Killed, privates S. Moss. Wound d, private C. A. Waggoner, J. G. Edward.

E: Wounded, Corp'l E. Harris severe, private C. H. Griesm severe.

F: Killed, Capt. Thos. Branson. Wounded, private G. Jerrold.

G: Wounded, private H. B. Stead in leg, J. O. Varner finger, E. P. Stinson severe.

H: Wounded, privates Abel Riddle, shoulder, T. E. Hair shoulder and neck.

I: Wounded, private W. S. Kendall severe.

K: Wounded, P. E. Arney.

Killed in Regiment, 1; wounded 12—total 13.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Co. A: Wounded, private M. M. Howie severe.

B: Wounded, private W. A. Dair severe.

D: Wounded, private W. H. Bicker.

F: Wounded, private A. M. Nesbit severe. Missing W. M. Whorters.

H: Wounded, privates Geo. Easter, Casper Black, Jno. K. Lambeth severe, Michael Hartley.

I: Missing, private E. H. Hinson.

Wounded 9, missing 1—total 10.

RECAPITULATION.

15th Reg. Killed 1, wounded 24, missing 1. 27th Reg. Killed 4, wounded 11, missing none. 46th Reg. Killed 1, wounded 12, missing none. 48th Reg. Killed none, wounded 9, missing 1. Total, killed 6, wounded 56, missing 2. Total casualties in brigade 64.

Private L. D. Smith, Co. C 48th Reg. died at Winder Hospital of dysentery, August 14 1864.

Yours truly, DAN.

HEADQUARTERS 28TH N. C. T.

August 19th, 1864.

A list of casualties in the 28th N. C. T. August 19th.

Co. A—Killed none. Wounded private J. H. Walker. Missing none.

Co. B—Killed none. Wounded private J. P. Speer. Missing none.

Co. C—Killed none. Wounded none. Missing private G. T. Sires.

Co. D—Killed none. Wounded Corp'l J. N. Marler. Missing private L. H. Speer, W. A. Speer and R. M. Rath.

Co. H—Killed private J. C. Holder. Wounded Serg't M. M. Jolly and Noah Cline.

Co. I—Killed none. Wounded none. Missing private J. H. Martin.

August 18th—Co. B—Wounded private Albert Davis.

Co. C—Wounded private William A. Martin.

Co. G—Wounded private W. Durham.

Re-capitulation, Killed 1, Wounded 8, Missing 5—Total 14.

R. S. FOLGER, Adj't.

28th N. C. T.

North Carolina papers please copy.

From East Tennessee.

We are under obligations to Major Wallace, President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, for some interesting and cheering news from East Tennessee and other points.

We have intelligence that Gen. Vaughn has been placed in command of our forces now advancing on Knoxville and Lower East Tennessee. The latest news locates them at Balls Gap. No doubt the plan is to co-operate with Gen. Wheeler.

Captain E. Carnes, of Bradford's Regiment, Vaughn's Brigade, whose gallant escape from Andy Johnson's Nashville prison we noticed some weeks since, it seems with his company, has been watching the Hawessee and Tennessee Valleys. He has captured a number of Yankees and bushwhackers, destroyed a considerable amount of sutlers' stores and supplies and retailed on several of the East Tennessee Tories for their brutal treatment of Southern families.

Captain Carnes says the troops are in fine condition in that section, and that so far our friends have had enough to live on. The determination to be independent of Yankee rule is more intense than ever. You can give a Southern woman a letter, and if important to the cause, it will travel forty miles per day. No doubt Captain Carnes was with Col. Rowan (of the same brigade) in his raid on Loudon bridge. This bridge crosses the Tennessee river 30 miles south of Knoxville and is 1,700 feet long instead of 790 as stated yesterday.

Wounded.—We regret to learn that Capt. John A. Averitt, Jr., Co. B, 32d and 58th Regiments, was severely wounded on August 21st, in a heavy skirmish near Atlanta. His right arm was broken a little above the elbow, rendering resection necessary, by which some two inches of the bone had to be removed.

Capt. Averitt is the son of our respected townsman, John A. Averitt, Esq., and is well known in this community as an intelligent gentleman, and as a loyal and brave officer as ever led a company into action.

The letter to his father, which we have seen, announcing the intelligence of his having been wounded, was written by the Quartermaster of the regiment, and speaks in the masterly terms of his noted bravery; stating at the same time, that this is the third time he had been wounded since the army left Dalton. He is now in the Hospital at Griffin, Georgia, where he has the attention of good Surgeons, a faithful servant, and, more than all, of the tender care of the patriotic ladies of that town. We wish him a speedy recovery and congratulate his friends on his providential escape from death.—State Journal.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C. GRAD HALL.

August 22d, 1864.

At a meeting this day held by the students of the University, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the all-wise workings of his mysterious Providence to cut short the brilliant career of Capt. George Pettigrew Bryan, 2nd N. C. cavalry, who graduated at this University with the highest honors and for sometime was an instructor in the same, but who, when the town of war was sounded, like the other gallant youths of the South, nobly volunteering in defence of his country, has fallen in one of the engagements near Richmond, while bravely leading his devoted troops to the charge, therefore; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Bryan the University has lost one of her brightest ornaments, the State one of her noblest sons, the Confederacy one of her most gallant soldiers, the church a consistent and exemplary member, and we an instructor beloved and revered by all.

Resolved, That while we tender to his bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow and grief our heartfelt condolence and sympathy for their irreparable loss, we bid them not to "sorrow as those who have no hope," but strive to meet him above "where there are no wars nor rumors of wars."

Resolved, That as a fitting tribute to his memory, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that copies of the preceding preamble and resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication, and also to the family of the deceased.

HENRY A. LONDON, GEORGE G. SLOVER, } Committee.

W. A. B. BRANCH.

DIED.

At the Fayetteville (N. C.) Arsenal and Armory, on Tuesday, August 16th, 1864, of continued fever, HENRY C. HOLLAND, of Company C, 2nd N. C. Battalion, and formerly of Kingston, N. C., aged 22 years and 4 months. May he rest in peace.

In Warren, North Carolina, on the 11th of August, at the residence of his grandfather, John T. Williams, JACKSON CHAMBLISS, infant son of Jackson and Catherine Chambliss, aged one year, four months and fifteen days.

"Sweet little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Graham, Alamance county, N. C., August 5th, 1864, after a severe illness of four months, JAMES, son of M. F. and R. T. Berry, of Newbern, N. C.

Remember, mother, his dying words—"I want to go home," and rejoice that you can meet him in his glorious home in Heaven.

New Advertisements.

Attention.

VOLUNTEERS for the defence of the city, will meet in Capitol Square, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, p. m., for Target Practice. By order of the Captain.

M. A. BLEDSOE, O. S.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Haver county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 19 years of age, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HANES, Jailor.

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A CARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Johnston County, Friends of Sick and Wounded Soldiers:

In July last I wrote Dr. Warren, Surgeon General, in regard to the transportation, delivery, &c., of supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. He assures me that all boxes, either for soldiers in hospitals or army, placed in his care by the 15th or last of October month will be forwarded, in care of a special messenger, and delivered free of charge; and that he would be most happy in being the medium of communication between the citizens of Johnston, and our noble soldiers. The service is a noble one, and of interest to all, and as a few persons cannot accomplish the good that could be done by general co-operation of action, a meeting will be held in Smithland on Friday, the 24th day of September, when it is hoped that a large number of ladies, as well as Gentlemen, will assemble, to consult together and advise the best means for general co-operation of action. Our citizens have ever been so prompt and patriotic to respond to every call upon them in behalf of our noble soldiers, we make no appeal more than simply to ask them to come out to the meeting in large numbers. The ladies may be comfortably situated. One of the churches of the village will be procured as the place of meeting.

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Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., } Richmond, Aug. 25, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the above notice is published, the bonds of the above \$500,000,000, at the present Treasury price, \$135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached twenty millions of dollars, if as much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the returns of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TREASMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The New York Herald of the 22d has a letter from Niagara Falls, which says that Judge Black, Attorney-General under Buchanan, and Mr. Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, have had another interview with Clay, Holcombe & Co., and that Lincoln agrees to offer an amnesty, and proposed a meeting of Commissioners in Baltimore or some other border city.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, August 25th.—